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NOTEWORTHY COLLECTIONS FROM DALLAS COUNTY, TEXAS

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The following vascular plant records are a result of collections made in the fall of 2013 in Dallas Co., Texas. Both species were collected from the same locality.

TEXAS. Dallas Co.: Dallas, Cedar Branch Creek at Raleigh Street bridge, 32° 49' 9.29" N, 96° 49' 4.90" W. Associated species at the site include *Ambrosia trifida*, *Ulmus parvifolia*, *Ulmus crassifolia*, *Smilax bona-nox*, *Fraxinus pennsylvanica*, *Bothriochloa ischaemum*, *Calyptocarpus vialis*, *Bacopa monnieri*, *Commelina communis*, and *Cyperus rotundus*. The area was and continues to be frequently mowed and maintained along the sloped banks, though the bed of the creek and the forested areas further back from the sloped banks are left unmaintained. The creek is fed by several culverts which effectively act as the headwaters of Cedar Branch Creek. Directly upstream from this segment of Cedar Branch Creek is the Dallas North Tollway, which very likely provided the seed source for several of the weedy, non-native plants seen at the site.

Malvastrum coromandelianum (L.) Garcke (Malvaceae), three-lobe false mallow

Voucher specimen. 10 Oct 2013, *Gutierrez 2866* (BRIT).

Three-lobe false mallow is a pantropical weed that extends into temperate regions (Correll & Johnston 1979; Diggs et al. 1999). In Texas, it is common from Austin southward to Mexico. Sanchez (1997) also reported the species from Fort Hood, in Bell and Coryell counties. This collection is the furthest north in Texas that the species has been documented (Turner et al. 2003). At this time, the population does not appear to have survived the 2013-2014 winter season, which was the sixth coldest season on record, with 55 days below freezing (National Weather Service 2014).

Mecardonia procumbens (Mill.) Small (Plantaginaceae), prostrate water-hyssop

Voucher specimen. 10 Oct 2013, *Gutierrez 2868* (BRIT).

Prostrate water-hyssop is widespread in Texas though not very common (Correll & Johnston 1979; Diggs et al. 1999). The first known collection from Dallas County was made in 1926 (*Haynes s.n.*, TEX); no other specimens from Dallas County are known. This collection was found growing in the bed of the creek in black clay deposits, and the population appears to have survived the 2013-2014 winter season.

LITERATURE CITED

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